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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Original Poetry.

Lines To——

BY CLIFFORD

I knew you, Clementina,
Some fifteen years ago;
You were the beauty of the place,
The idol of each beau:
Your smiles were like the sunbeams,
That dance upon the rill—
Your glance was like the lightning,
Though not so sure to kill.

I saw you, Clementina,
When you were sweet sixteen—
And I was but eleven then:
Girls thought me rather "green,"—
I saw your cheek of beauty—
I loved your bright blue eye;
But you disdained to smile on me
While other lads were by.

I knew you, Clementina,
Some fifteen years ago;
And you were fair and wealthy, then,
But I was poor, you know:
And when a few years later,
I offered you my heart,
You spurned me from you with a sneer,
That pierced me like a dart.

Since then, Miss Clementina,
Some sad, sad, years have flown;
And you and I, by different paths,
Have trod the world alone—
And often as I meet you,
And see you by me glide;
I think of what once might have been,
But for your foolish pride.

Since then, you've flirted gaily
With many a "nice young man;"
But age has dimmed your beauty,
And left you somewhat wan:—
Since then the Shrew, Dame Fortune,
Stood frowning at your door,
And smiles on your old suitor
Whilst you are sad and poor.

If now I'd make the offer,
I made ten years ago,
Perhaps you'd change your notion,
And wouldn't answer, No!
But, alas! to other suitors
Your smiles have been too free—
The rose that's pressed so often,
Must lose its fragrancy.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞ Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

At the second annual meeting of the Bedford Union Teachers' Institute on Saturday, December 14, the Business Committee reported the following program of exercises for the 3d regular meeting to be held Saturday, December 27th:

1. Essays—Mr. Points, Miss O'Conner, Mr Irving, Mr Koontz.
2. Class Drill—Chanting Mountains and Rivers of Asia from outline maps.—Miss Jennie Smith.
3. Class Drill—Mental Arithmetic—Analysis of the Multiplication and Division of Fractions.—Thomas Beegle.
4. Class Drill—Orthography A's and B's in Webster's Primary Dictionary.—Mr. Weimer.
5. Discussions.

1. Best methods of teaching grammar to beginners
2. Best methods of teaching the alphabet, spelling and reading to beginners.
3. Should whispering be allowed in school and the best methods of preventing it.

Affirmative—D. B. Diehl, J. A. Tomlinson, D. F. Earnest.

Negative—Sam'l. C. Stiver, J. Beale, H. B. Hughes.

Decisions of the State Superintendent.

The following decisions are from the December number of the *School Journal*. We print them because they have a practical bearing on school matters in this county at the present time. They should be carefully read by directors and teachers.

52. QUESTION: The school law requires the teacher to teach twenty days and attend a district institute two days, for every month. Can he be compelled by the Directors to teach more, — say the calendar month with the Saturdays and Sundays omitted; and if so on what ground?—*Teacher in Westmoreland co., and Yoder District, Cambria co.*

ANSWER: The law being correctly stated in his question, the answer is, that the teacher cannot be compelled to give more than the 22 days therein stated—on any grounds. And even if the Legislature, in the amendment of last session, meant twenty-two days of actual teaching in addition to two Saturdays in the District Institute, (as it did not,) the adoption of the calendar month with the Saturdays and Sundays omitted, would violate this construction of the law. For, in several of these months there are *thirty-one* days and in some of them only four Saturdays. These being deducted, leave *twenty-three* days for teaching, by this rule. This is clearly illegal, even according to the widest construction that can be given to the section.

58. QUESTION: Have directors the legal right to dismiss a teacher from his school, for refussing to attend the Institute of the district?—*Director of Bristol tp. District, Bucks co. Also Chest Dt., Cambria co.*

ANSWER: They have, and should do it. The two days each month for Institutes, are expressly set apart for that purpose; and the Board should see to it that they are devoted to it by the teachers. If not, it is a violation of law and of professional duty, for which the teacher may be dismissed.

59. QUESTION: How much of each Saturday is to be spent in the exercises of the District Institute?—*Director of Bristol tp., district, Bucks co. Also Wayne Dt., Mifflin co.*

ANSWER: Every alternate Saturday is the teacher's day for school; and the same number of hours is to be given to its exercises as to those of any other school day;—that is, one session in the fore and one in the afternoon—making about six hours. A couple of hours in the forenoon—or no meeting in the day time and a couple of hours in the evening of the two Institute Saturdays, will not satisfy the law.

Speech of Hon. William A. Richardson,

OF ILLINOIS,

On the President's Message.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, December 8, 1862.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Richardson said:

Mr. Chairman:—The annual message recently sent to this House by the President of the U. States, is the most remarkable of any that has ever been delivered to Congress. It is remarkable for what it says, and it is still more remarkable for what it omits to say. One-half of the twenty-one pages which it covers is devoted to the negro. No page, no sentence, no line, no word, is given to laud or even to mention the bravery, the gallantry, the good conduct of our soldiers in the various bloody battles which have been fought. No sorrow is expressed for the lamented dead. No allusion is made to the maimed and wounded. No sympathy is tendered to the sorrowing widow and to the helpless orphan made during the progress of this war, which could have been avoided by honorable compromise, if the President and his friends had chosen to do so.

Sir, it is a remarkable document. It is an extraordinary message, when we come to think of its sum and substance. To feed, clothe, buy, and colonize the negro we are to tax and mortgage the white man and his children. The white race is to be burdened to the earth for the benefit of the black race.

A friend of mine from New England the other day made a mathematical analysis of the message. He said, one from one and naught remains. Naught from naught and the message is the result. [Laughter.]

So far as it relates to the white race, that mathematical calculation is right. So far as it relates to the negro, or in the court language of the President, the "free American of African descent," rivers of blood and countless millions of treasure are not enough for his benefit and advantage.

Now, sir, when our people have anxiously looked to the message from the President of the United States to learn what they have to hope of a restored Union, and a return of the blessings of peace once more to their firesides, by inference we learn, if not directly, that if we will carry out all of the President's plans; if we will carry out his schemes 37 years from now, the people may again behold the restoration of the Union, and the return of peace.—True, the message states that at the end of those 37 years but few of us will then be living to enjoy the blessings we once enjoyed in this now distracted and divided country.

But, Mr Chairman, there are a few passages in the message so extraordinary, so wonderful, that they require at least a passing notice. There has been, and still is, a great anxiety felt and expressed by our people that this negro population shall not jostle them in the occupations they have heretofore pursued in the various industrial pursuits of life in the great fertile regions of the West. The President on that head uses the following language:

"And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor, by being free, than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it."

Now, sir, I will not do logic the violence to say that that is an argument. He tells our people, those who supported him because they believed he and his party intended to keep the non-slaveholding States and all the Territories of the Union for the sole occupation of the white race, if you do not like my plan of disposing of the black race; if you fear from their introduction among you that their labor will be brought into competition with that of your own, all you have to do to avoid this competition is to quietly leave your present fields of labor, homes to which, perhaps, you may be attached, and the graves of your kindred, and emigrate southward, and occupy the places made vacant by the exodus of what his Excellency terms the "free Americans of African descent." That is the sum and substance of it.

But, for the sake of argument, admit, if you choose, that all the plans of the President touching emancipation and colonization of the negro were to-day successfully carried out, what would it accomplish in the great work of restoring the Union? Nothing—worse than nothing.

The President recommends in his annual message three propositions to amend the Constitution of the United States. I will not trouble the committee with reading them; every gentleman here is familiar with the articles he proposes to adopt for amendments. The first, second and third are for the benefit of the negro.

The people are sick and tired of this eternal talk upon the negro, and they have expressed that disgust unmistakably in the recent elections. The President's proposed amendments as a whole, or either of them, could not receive the suffrages of a majority of the people of more than two States of this Union.

While upon this subject I desire to call the attention of the committee to a single feature in relation to these amendments. In the message he recommends an amendment to the Constitution as follows:

"ART. —. Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States."

In this recommendation he seeks to give power to do what he claims he has the power to do without it; and by this recommendation he admits he has been exercising unauthorized and illegal authority. Is not this in itself an admission that the Constitution, unamended, grants no power to Congress or the Executive to appropriate or use the money of the people for any purposes contemplated in this amendment? He calls upon us to compromise. What compromise is that? For whom does he propose a compromise? What for? In order that you may have more power to advance the negro. That is all there is in it, and there is nothing less of it. He tells us there are differences of opinion among the friends of the Union "in regard to slavery and the African race among us." He says to all of those who differ with him, surrender your convictions and come to my plan—and he calls that compromise! Compromise! Yes, I trust in God the day is not far distant when the people of this country will compromise and save the Constitution and the Union for the white people, and not for the black people. Our people are for no other compromise than that.

There are other portions of the message upon which I should like to bestow some attention, but I will forbear to do so now, for I desire to call the attention of the committee to another proposition of the President connected with this subject.

The proclamation of the 22d of September last, issued by the President, took the country by surprise, and no one of its citizens more than myself. I had fondly hoped and been anxious that the President of the United States should so conduct himself in his high office as Chief Magistrate, that I could lend him my support. I have been driven, with thousands of others, into opposition to the policy contained in that proclamation, for reasons which must commend themselves to every reflecting man sincerely desirous of terminating this war and suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. Lincoln, on the 4th of March, 1861, on the east portico of this Capitol, took a vow, which he said was registered in heaven, to support the Constitution of the United States. In his inaugural address, delivered on that occasion, he said he had no lawful authority or inclination to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. In his proclamation of the 22d of September last, he assumes that he has power to forever free "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States," thus violating the pledge so solemnly made in his inaugural address.

If the object of the proclamation was not to aid the rebellion, its effect was. It has strengthened the rebellion by driving into their army every person in the South that it was possible to drive there. Was its intent to affect those alone in rebellion? Certainly not. The slaves of every man in a rebellious State were to be free. The loyal man owning twenty slaves, and the man in the rebel army owning a like number, were, by that proclamation, to be affected precisely the same. The object of the proclamation was to benefit the negro, not to restore the Government or preserve the Constitution. It was nothing more, nothing less. It goes a bow shot beyond anything done by this House at the last session of Congress.

But again. If the proclamation is to be carried into effect, the war must continue until every slave is free. If every rebel should lay down his arms on the 2d day of January next, or any subsequent day, and submit himself to the laws and Constitution of the United States, the war would still have to go on, unless the slaves were all free, for the proclamation declares that "the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons." It strengthens the arm of the rebellion, and postpones the time of restoring peace to this country, by the declaration of the purpose for which the executive power shall be used. In what respect has our cause—the cause of the Union—been advanced? Up to that time, throughout the great Northwest, you had but to call for volunteers and they rushed to the army. Since then you have had no volunteering. Prior to that time it was not necessary, as the Secretary of War—as I am told, for I have not read his report—now declares it is necessary to have provost marshals in every county to arrest deserters from the army.

We are informed that but a few days before the issuing of this proclamation, the President himself declared, in a conference with some gentlemen who were urging him to this step, that it would not only be wholly inoperative in the object sought, but would directly weaken us in the border States, but significantly added that it might increase our strength in the North. I pause here to inquire where the additional strength in the North was to be obtained? not certainly from the Democratic element in the North. If additional vigor was infused into the service, it must come from some other quarter which until then had not heartily sustained the policy of the Administration. I need not particularize what class of individuals were to be thus induced to lend their support—the country well knows the baleful influences of this class, and the ends they seek to accomplish.

But this is not all. The record of the military operations shows to-day almost conclusively what the country had for some considerable time suspected: that success, in a military point of view, was not so much the object sought as the bringing about a condition of things when a proclamation of this sort could be urged as the only means of securing to us success.

Some of the reasons are now before the public why McClellan did not capture Rochmond. At the last session of Congress I commented on the fact that the armies on the Potomac, instead of being massed, were divided in four or five corps, and each corps under an independent commander; no two of them co-operating together; thus enabling a mass corps of rebels under Jackson to defeat three of them, and to unite before Richmond in repulsing McClellan. I will not now repeat what I then said. I refer to the fact as a link in the chain of evidence which I shall to-day adduce.

There were during the whole time McClellan was at the head of the Army, continual demands that he should advance upon Richmond. The class of persons who raised the outcry were the persons who favored emancipation. This clamor forced from McClellan his plan of campaign, as we are told by the Prince de Joinville, which the rebels learned in a few days after it was known in Washington. Of course they prepared to meet it. McClellan moved forward from Fortress Monroe with one hundred thousand men. He approached the position of the rebels under Magruder, expecting McDowell to go by another route to cut off the retreat, when they were driven back; McDowell never reached or started for the position he was to occupy. The rebels were defeated and driven back; instead of their retreat being cut off, the road to Richmond was open to them. If this had been assailed by McDowell on their retreat, their capture or destruction was certain, and the march of our army to Richmond would have been unobstructed, and its capture beyond all doubt. The rebellion could not have continued sixty days. This opportunity was lost. And why and by whom? Not by McClellan.

The Prince de Joinville tells us that McClellan is reinforced by Franklin's division while on the Peninsula, and that was all of McDowell's forces that ever came to him. The valor and endurance of our troops overcome all obstacles, and drove back the enemy to the entrenchments around his Capital. McClellan has no information from Washington as to the position of the various troops around Washington, doing nothing, protecting nothing; but from rumors—camp rumors—learns that McDowell's forces are at Fredericksburg, and to the front. Porter's corps, from the right wing of the army, is seen to open communication with McDowell, if possible. Porter drives the enemy from Mechanicsville, and learns that McDowell's advance is only fifteen miles distant. The news of the fact gives great joy to the army. Forty thousand additional troops are to aid in the capture of Richmond. Its fall is certain. An order comes from Washington, and McDowell withdraws his forces, blowing the bridges up as he retires. McClellan is overwhelmed by superior numbers, and forced to retire, fighting as no retreating army ever fought before.

Thus we see, that twice the rebel capital is saved from falling into our hands, not by any skill or courage of its defenders, but by some unexplained acts of our own rulers. I repeat that the fall of Richmond—the defeat of the rebellion.

The reasons for the movement of the army under McClellan from the James river, so as to unite it with the one near Washington, is before the country, and needs no comments from me. The correspondence between General Halleck and McClellan vindicates the one and condemns the other.

When Pope's army retires to Washington before the army of Lee, let loose from their prison in Richmond by the removal of McClellan's from the James river; when the capital is threatened, Maryland invaded, and Pennsylvania menaced, McClellan is again called to assume command, and drive the insolent foe across the Potomac. He reorganizes the disordered battalions, brings order out of confusion, marches a large army over one hundred miles, and in less than twenty days fights two battles, wins them both, and drives the rebels across the Potomac; relieves the capital and gives courage to our army. Things being in this position, on the 22d of September the President issues his proclamation to free the negro, and follows it up by the one of the 24th, to make slaves of white men. McClellan refused or failed to endorse either of them in his order to the army, and then his removal was decided upon. His competency to command had nothing to do with his removal. He had vindicated that. The idea of these people seems to be that proclamations are all that is necessary to make war successful. They issue proclamations to free the negro, and call that a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The charge that McClellan failed to relieve Harper's Ferry is a mere pretext, got up to order by a commission of lineal descendants of Justice Shallow, and they, like their ancestors, have written themselves down as asses. Their finding has but to be read to be condemned. The learned commission find Colonel Ford censurable because he surrendered Maryland Heights after he was relieved, and the same commission censured McClellan because he did not relieve that point. Here is their finding:

"The General-in-Chief also testifies that in his opinion General McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the commission fully concur.

"By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the very moment Colonel Ford abandoned Maryland hights, his little army was in reality relieved by General Franklin and Sumner's corps at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position."

Truth is consistent; falsehood and error are inconsistent. The finding of the commission gives facts and dates which show conclusively that McClellan did all that could be done to relieve Harper's Ferry, omitting one that I will supply. On the 11th September he telegraphed Halleck to have Colonel Miles ordered to join him at once. All communications had been destroyed on the 7th with Harper's Ferry. On the 12th of September, Halleck telegraphed Wool to place his troops under the command of McClellan, (which included Harper's Ferry.)

On the 13th of September, McClellan, for the first time learns the situation of Harper's Ferry, and without delay, as is shown by the commission itself, orders Sumner's and Franklin's corps to its relief. I give but a brief state of the facts; it is sufficient. On the same day Harper's Ferry was placed under command of McClellan, Brigadier General White arrived at Harper's Ferry. He waived rank to Colonel Miles, thereby confessing his inability to assume command in conformity to his rank, yet the commission say he did noble and gallant service, find nothing to censure in him, and I suppose in due time he will be promoted for this gallant forbearance. The commission censure General Wool for continuing Miles in command at Harper's Ferry, but applaud White for waving rank that Miles might surrender what Wool commanded him to hold.

Wool put a quietus upon them by showing that the War Department had directed Miles to report directly to that office from day to day, and he could have shown the following telegram from this city to Colonel Miles:

"The Department have perfect confidence in your ability and in your competency, and direct that you hold your position to the last extremity."

Stanton, Halleck, and Lincoln have confidence in Miles; they continue him in command of an important position; White waives rank for him—but McClellan must be censured, and this is one of the points on which they seek to assail him.

But Halleck says he disobeyed orders in not crossing the Potomac and giving battle to Lee. Of necessity, McClellan's army was shattered by the battles in Maryland. His army was, of necessity, much shattered, and Halleck had himself, under his own command, seen the evil result of throwing in the face of a masked foe an inferior force. Such folly at Pittsburg Landing, clothed in mourning the Northwest. The East had felt its effect in Pope's campaign, under the eye of Halleck. There has been quite enough of this. When we recollect Halleck's *rapid* and *expeditious* march from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, then we can comprehend why he is so anxious for the rapid marches of McClellan. Neither in Halleck's complaints, nor in the finding of the commission, do we find anything to warrant the removal of McClellan from his command, and hence my mind is bro't to the irresistible conclusion that it was his failure to endorse the proclamation that *was* the real cause of his removal. These remarks are not made for the purpose of bringing forward General McClellan, or any other person, in connection with the Presidency of 1864.—At the appropriate time, I shall be prepared to take my position on that subject. I will be for the the wisest and firmest, and most patriotic of our statesmen—for him who is for the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union—for him who is devoted to civil liberty and constitutional guarantees.

On the 17th March last, my colleague (Mr. Lovejoy) having heard that two negroes had been arrested, introduced a resolution instructing a committee to inquire into the facts, which resolution passed this House by a majority of two to one. On the first day of this session I introduced a resolution directing an inquiry into the causes why white citizens of Illinois, without charges being made against them, were detained in the various forts and bastiles in the country, and that resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Lovejoy, by a similar vote. The Army is being used for the benefit of the negro. This House is being used for his benefit. Every department of the Government is being run for his benefit.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a single word to those who are temporarily exercising the functions of the executive department of the Government. I fear they have not studied the history of the people of this country, or the characteristics of the race from whom they are descended. That history, correctly understood, shows that in contests with power they have ever wrenched, even from unwilling hands, fresh guarantees for their liberty. I am led to make these remarks in view of the arrest of thousands of men in loyal States, without due process of law, by the order of executive officers of this Government, at the times and places where, in all cases, courts of justice were entirely open, and the execution of the laws wholly unobstructed. The most remarkable page in the history of our race is the fact that while these outrages have been committed upon the rights of our people, no resistance has been offered, no violence done, and no life has been taken as the penalty for the wrong. The desire of the people to preserve the peace in their own midst has restrained them thus far from the commission of violence.

Attempts have been made to intimidate our people at the polls. Provost marshals have been sent everywhere, and yet our people have not been provoked to violate order. But they are in earnest. They mean to preserve their liberties and their rights. The results of the last elections were of no temporary character. Such a triumph has never before been witnessed in this country. There is not a man who voted the Democratic ticket last fall, throughout the country, who is not prepared, when the proper time comes, to lay down his life rather than sacrifice his liberty.

We may as well understand this. Let us talk plainly about it. Let us not try to deceive ourselves or others. We are not assassins. We are not law-breakers. Our people have endured a great deal. They have submitted to arbitrary arrests and imprisonments. But let me say to you, in God's name, "pause, stop; you cannot go any further." Our people are resolved that you shall not. They are determined. Do not misunderstand them. We are for the Union. We are for liberty—constitutional liberty. Our ancestors, in all times past, have vindicated it; and their descendants, after long suffering, will, if need be, vindicate it before God and the world.

I repeat it, Mr. Chairman, our people are in earnest. They mean all that they have said. They love the flag, because it represents Constitution, order, law. They do not wish to be slaves, and do not mean to be made slaves. We have had a bill passed here to-day, under whip and spur, without debate, without injury, extending amnesty to those who have thus wronged our people. I think you had better also pass a bill extending amnesty to those of you whom the people have condemned for your course here, so that you can have a political resurrection hereafter. That is the only way you can ever have it done. It is the only way in which you can ever have forgiveness. If you expect that when the courts come to look at the monstrous bill which you have passed to-day, wiping out all the rights of those who have been immured in prison, they will hold it as constitutional you are greatly mistaken. No court of justice will hold that that gives indemnity for the wanton, reckless, tyrannical exercise of power. It is not justice on earth. It is not justice before God in Heaven. My opinion about it is that you had better have left the courts open to our people, and let those men who had ruthlessly and recklessly violated every precept, law, and Constitution, take the legal consequences of their acts.

But, Mr. Chairman, there is no excuse or palliation for the arrests that have been made. I care not whether you take the case of the old man, like Mahoney, tottering to the grave; or the little boy in New England, who sells newspapers for a living; or men of high and spotless character and devoted fidelity to the laws, like Judge Duff, of Illinois; or the unfortunate boy who was confined in Camp Chase, who could not pay his washerwoman's bill, and was, therefore, accused of disloyal practices; or take the men of great intellect, like Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, or the unlearned squirrel-hunter from my friend's (Mr. Robinson's) district, who did not know but that Jeff Davis and Lincoln were on the same side; or the intermediate between these extremes—there is not one of them that could not have been tried in the place where the offense was said to have been committed, and, if found guilty, correct public sentiment would have seen that the penalties of the law were fully enforced upon them.

In all these cases you have violated the Constitution and the laws. You have disregarded them both. And now you turn round and pass an act of immunity to all concerned in inflicting these outrages and wrongs. You have had immured in prison men equal, ay, superior, in intellect to the President or any Cabinet officer; men more devoted to the Constitution and laws of the country than all of them together. Now, after all of these outrages, you propose to invest the President with power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, the great birthright of Englishmen and Americans; and which has never, until now, been disregarded, under any circumstances, in this country, except inside the actual lines of the army.

Mr. Chairman, I have talked warmly on this subject, because I felt deeply. I have advised, and now advise, moderation. Our people want peace. They mean to preserve the Constitution and the Union. They know that you cannot persist in the course which you are now taking. That course leads to the destruction of both the Constitution and the Union. I am not authorized to speak or lay down the plan which is to govern anybody in future. I do not speak to-day for that purpose.

Perhaps I should not anticipate the course of the President of the United States in regard to his proclamation. I trust that he will reconsider it; that he will pause and not go forward with it. This Government cannot be restored by the sword alone. You must carry with it the olive branch. The President says we are making history. I trust we are not making such history as the incendiary who swung his lighted torch in the air to burn the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and who has left his name behind, while the name of him who reared that temple has perished from our memories. I think we may expect that, under a change of policy, the blessings of the Union may yet be restored and made perpetual.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much obliged to the committee for the attention with which it has listened to my remarks. I have spoken freely and fairly, and attempted to do my duty in this great crisis of our country.

COAL OIL.—The amount of coal oil shipped to Europe, from Philadelphia, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, was 1,877,151 gallons, valued at $329,386, and the total amount exported from the United States, during the same period, was 6,294 819 gallons, being an increase of 5,925,879 gallons over last year.

Bedford Gazette.

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NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1862. VOL. 6. NO. 21

Rates of Advertising.

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BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : DECEMBER 26, 1862.

The Disaster at Fredericksburg.

Our readers are, by this time, doubtless, fully informed concerning the late bloody and disastrous defeat sustained by the Federal arms at Fredericksburg. That is to say, they are as fully informed as the censor of the press at Washington will permit them to be. The facts of this sad reverse are studiously concealed from the public eye and may never be accurately known. We can arrive at the magnitude of the disaster only by reasoning from the premises furnished us by our knowledge of the number of men engaged, the nature of the works assaulted, the obstinacy of the conflict, with the aid of the few gleams of light thrown upon the subject by self-evident truths which appear accidentally in the city newspapers. As for official reports, they are hardly ever given to the public as made by the general commanding and rarely represent the true amount of losses or the real condition of the defeated army. According to the New York newspapers there were over one hundred and fifty regiments engaged in the battle, each one of which lost a greater or less number of its men. It is quite a safe average to say that each company that went into the battle had fifteen of its members put *hors de combat*. This would make the loss 22,500! But we think that this is a low estimate and that if the truth were known, the entire loss, in killed, wounded and missing would not fall far short of 30,000. The fact that this immense army was engaged, during the greater part of two days, in an attempt to dislodge a determined and well fortified enemy, nearly, if not quite, its equal in numbers and entirely so in courage and discipline, renders this last estimate of the Federal losses sufficiently probable. At Antietam, where neither army had as many men, by one half, as at Fredericksburg, and where the enemy had no fortifications, it cost us 10,000 men, as many as Burnside admits he lost in his recent defeat. Nor did McClellan, at Antietam, rush massed bodies of troops upon batteries which he desired should be silenced, as Burnside did at Fredericksburg. His movements were continually to outflank the enemy, thus saving the lives of his men, at the same time that he compelled his adversary to retreat. Nevertheless, according to Burnside and the Government censor, McClellan's losses at Antietam, were as great as Burnside's at Fredericksburg! If this be so, then the art of war is a stupendous fallacy, facts are falsehoods, figures lie and Logic is a fool.

But the extent of the disaster reaches beyond the mere number of the slain. Not only is the army disorganized, but the people are at last made to feel that the Administration at Washington is unequal to the task which it has undertaken. There is not one man in ten who now believes that Abraham Lincoln will ever be able to put down the rebellion. The promises of the speedy capture of Richmond, made from time to time, are pretty fruit to look at through the media of sensation newspapers, but they have so often turned to ashes upon our lips, that we have learned to put them aside almost instinctively. The popular heart beats low in response to the outcry of the imbeciles at Washington. The widow's wail goes up to heaven for a husband sacrificed in vain. The orphan's cry for bread is heard, but the fatherly hand that was wont so tenderly to supply, is pulseless on the gory field on which the fight was lost. The homes of the North are desolate and Richmond is not taken, nor is the Union restored. Is it strange that the people have lost confidence in the President? Is it strange that the war has become unpopular? Nay, it is enough to make an impartial observer conclude that the agents of the Federal Government are destructives, not conservatives, disunionists and not in favor of the restoration of the Union. It seems almost impossible that mismanagement alone could bring about so many and such terrible failures. It looks more as though it were *management* on the part of the Administration, especially intended to secure such results. But whatever may be the consequence of this last and most dreadful disaster, and while we know that the President is and will be held responsible therefor, we can only mourn the loss of the brave and good men who fell on the blood-stained heights of Fredericksburg. They fell in vain and we can but honor their gallantry and cherish their memory. Whilst of those who marched back from that soul-sickening slaughter, long shall be sung,

"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them,
Volleyed and thundered;
Stormed at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
Those that had fought so well,
Came from the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them.

* * * * *

Honor the brave and bold!
Long shall the tale be told,
Yea, when our babes are old—
How they marched onward."

☞Rev. Prof. Chambers, of Carlisle, preached a very eloquent sermon in the M. E. Church of this place, on last Sabbath. We are glad to hear that so able a man as Prof. Chambers is not in favor of political preaching or any other offshoot of Abolition doctrines.

☞There is a current report that Col. Chas. Campbell, of Chambersburg, was killed in the recent fight at Fredericksburg. We hope it may prove untrue.

☞We regret to learn that L. R. Piper, of Hopewell township, this county, was killed during the recent sanguinary conflicts at Fredericksburg. Mr. Piper was a member of Capt. Eichelberger's company, 8th Pa. Reserves. He was a young man of some prominence in the section of the county in which he resided.

We also learn, with much pain, of the death of Frank Steel, son of Solomon Steel, of the same township. Young Steel was likewise killed at Fredericksburg. We knew him well and record his untimely death with profound regret.

David Horton, son of Thomas W. Horton, of Broadtop township, was another of the victims at Fredericksburg. This is the second son of Esq. Horton that has lost his life in this war, the other one having fallen at Antietam. Sad, sad news, but if the war lasts, how much more of it may we hear!

☞The martinets who move armies with red tape and fight battles by telegraph, are responsible for some things which are not mere misdemeanors in office, but which come about as near being crimes against humanity as anything we know of since the days of the feudal system in England. The following brief account, (taken from a letter received from a friend a few days ago, informing us of the death of Sergeant S. S. Deffibaugh, of Centreville, this county,) furnishes a case in point:

"Deffibaugh was one of our finest young men. He was under Col. Geary until the regiment to which he belonged was so reduced that, contrary to his wishes, he was transferred to a new regiment, the 147th Pa. Vols. When he had got very low with his disease, his mother visited him and waited upon him. She tried her best to obtain a furlough for him, or a discharge, but all in vain. As long as there was breath in his body they would not let her bring him away."

And thus thousands of brave men are doomed to languish and die, far away from those they love, their services being lost to their country at the same time that their lives, so precious to the dear ones at home, are sacrificed, nay, *wasted*, by the miserable misconduct, or neglect, of the War Department.

☞The Election of United States Senator comes off at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of next month. We advise every Democrat who feels himself able to go to Harrisburg, to be in attendance on that occasion. There may be some "Indians about"—some Winnebagoes we mean—who may need a little attention.

☞J. O. Kimmell, jr., formerly of this place, a son of J. O. Kimmell, Esq., of Somerset, fell in the late battle at Fredericksburg. He was a member of the devoted Tenth Reserves, a regiment that has stood the brunt of nearly every battle since McClellan's first advance upon Richmond. Poor fellow! We can hardly realize that bright and sprightly youth can meet so sad a fate.

☞On Tuesday last a large lot of wood was brought to the Presbyterian Parsonage, as a present to Rev. R. F. Sample. There was also a large quantity of wood hauled for the poor of our town. We are glad to note this liberality on the part of the country folks.

☞We have been unable to get a full report of the killed and wounded in the companies of Capts. Tate and Bobb. Will some one in those companies, or some person in correspondence with them, be kind enough to furnish us the names of the unfortunates?

☞We have received the first number of a paper called "The Mentor" just started at Kittanning, by J. Alexander Fulton, Esq., a member of the Kittanning bar. The "Mentor" is very neatly printed and its editorials evince scholarship and ability on the part of the editor. In politics, it is soundly Democratic. We wish Mr. Fulton success.

☞We are indebted to Lieut. Hosea Hudson, Co. D, 133d Reg't., P. V., for the following list of casualties in that company:

KILLED.

George Geisel, 2d Serg't., Henry Kroft, John Kerricher, Ephraim Manges.

WOUNDED.

Capt. A. Schrock, in the arm;
2d Lieut. Simon Walker, leg broken;
Ord. Ser. Henry Holler, in the head;
5th Serg't. Martin Shank, shoulder;
1st Corporal John Lentz, breast;
2d " Jacob Miller, head, hand and hip;
7th " Joseph Lambert, breast;
Frederick Koontz, head;
Anthony Zerfoos, ankle;
Jeremiah Tressler, head;
Jacob McGrigor, hand;
John Domer, arm;
Daniel Lint, arm and hip;
John Suhrie, severely;
John A. Herring, severely;
Jonas Keim, very slightly in the hand;
Peter Miller, slightly;
Jefferson Brant, dangerously;
Edward F. Spangler, arm;
James L. Peugh, slightly in three places;
John Krissey, in the leg;
Alfred Wagner, in the hand.

☞John Fulton, Esq., the obliging engineer of the H. & B. T. R. R., will please accept our thanks for copies of several interesting Canadian journals.

What Folly.

There can be nothing more ridiculous than the sending of a Committee of Congressmen to Fredericksburg to inquire into the disasters of the battle and ascertain who was to blame.—The inquiry might be prosecuted with far better success in the Senate and House, the Presidential mansion, the War office and the office of General-in-Chief Halleck. The prominently guilty parties are all there—the only crime of the commanding General was in listening to the clamor of Abilition fanatics, and obeying the fatal orders of an ignorant and bewildered President and a conceited but incompetent General-in-Chief and War Secretary.—*Patriot & Union.*

Changes in the Cabinet.

Resignations of Secretaries Seward and Chase—Proceedings of the Senatorial Caucus—Reconstruction of the Cabinet—Probable Successors to the Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—It is ascertained that the Abolition Senators who met in caucus last week were pledged to keep their proceedings secret excepting the President, and this they did with more success than usually attends such deliberations. The Secretary of State, however, soon heard of the proceedings and promptly tendered his resignation.

On Friday night the Committee from the caucus again visited the President and remained with him and all the members of the Cabinet (Secretary Seward alone being absent) for more than four hours. The next day by noon Secretary Chase sent in his resignation, not merely as a matter of form. It is not known that there was any objection to him on the part of the caucus.

The Representatives were in no manner consulted regarding the propriety of the action of the Senators, but no complaints are made by them, there being a general acquiescence in their proceedings. The resolution adopted recommended a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet, which several Senators interpret an ultimate entire change of the programme.

Reports are current, but which cannot be verified, that all of the members of the Cabinet have resigned. However this may be, it is believed that none of them will, in the least, embarrass the Executive in the choice of their successors. While some of the Senators insist that all of them shall be undoubted Republicans, others are content to leave the entire matter in the hands of the President, so that he may act as best to serve the country in its present circumstances.

Senator Fessenden and D. S. Dickenson of New York are the most prominent, among others, named for Secretary of State, and the belief is entertained that the former will soon be tendered the appointment.

Speaker Grow will probably be tendered a Secretaryship. Many of his friends seem to regard him as nearly certain.

The President, it is known, some time since decided upon Representative Fox, of Ineiana, to occupy the Secretaryship of the Interior, but this gentleman inflexibly declined the honor, owing to the present doubtful political complexion of his district, which on another election might return one of the opposite faith.

The impression is general that neither the resignation of Mr. Seward nor Mr. Chase has yet been accepted by the President.

After careful inquiry, it is believed that the above statement contains all that is reliable upon the subject, and that the resolution of the caucus received the unanimous vote of the Senators present.

A member of a Border State committee, appointed by a recent caucus, states, that, in the interview with the President yesterday, he informed them that, as to the emancipation proclamation, he had acted from the firm belief it would effect good results.

But that if he could be convinced to the contrary, he would modify his position upon that subject; his purpose being to do the best he could under all the circumstances which surround him.

Congressional Summary.

In the Senate various bills have been introduced. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee of the two Houses on the conduct of the war to enquire into the facts relative to the late battle at Fredericksburg, and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault upon the Confederate works and the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy—and instructing the committee to report the result to the Senate. The bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers and the inpection of convalescent camps and hospitals was passed, after striking from it a provision for the appointment of two additional medical inspector generals. The bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces was also passed. A resolution of enquiry was adopted as to the charter of the transports Thames and Niagara for the Banks expedition, and the parties examining those vessels and the schooner Nymph in regard to sea-worthiness. The Bankrupt act was taken up and debated.

In the House, Mr. Bingham reported back from the Judiciary committee a bill providing for the compensation of loyal citizens for the loss of slaves seduced or abstracted by the soldiers of the United States, and after a spicy debate it was laid on the table—yeas 86, nays 45—the five Maryland members present voting in the negative. The army appropriation bill was briefly considered and passed, with three votes against it—Messrs. Norton and Wickliffe joining with Mr. May in the negative. Mr. Crisfield, on voting yea, said he would explain his vote at another time. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information as to whether the recent Indian hostilities in Minnesota were incident in any degree to the improper conduct of the agents of the United States. The balance of the day was spent in debating the President's message.

In the Senate, a resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy, was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate if he has appointed any Acting Rear Admirals since the last session; and if so, by authority of what law? Mr. McDougall offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the trial of Maj. Gen. Buell, desiring to know from the Secretary of War the character of the tribunal by which he is tried, and whether that tribunal is secret, and had attempted to exclude Gen. Buell from its sessions, or proposed to him to take an oath not to disclose any of its incidents or evidence. The resolution being objected to, was laid over. The resolution of Mr. Powell, inquiring as to whether State prisoners, in being discharged, had had to take an oath not to bring suit, was considered—as was also the bankrupt bill—but neither was acted on. Among several bills introduced was one by Senator Henderson, in aid of the emancipation of the slaves of Missouri. It provides compensation to that State, upon the passage of a law emancipating all the slaves therein, to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars. The second section provides that if the law of emancipation shall manumit all slaves prior to July 4, 1866, the President shall prepare and deliver the whole amount of bonds on the passage of the act. If such law shall provide for the termination of slavery, at a later date, the bonds shall be delivered in four equal installments, dating from the passage of the act to the time when slavery shall cease. Section third pledges the faith of the United States to the fulfilment of this contract, and requires Missouri to refund the money received if she should ever re-introduce slavery.

In the House Mr. Stevens made a lengthy statement in explanation of his financial scheme, which will be found to possess considerable interest, as the features relative to banks and currency are identical with those suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. The business done was of a minor character.

Result of the Battle at Fredericksburg.

The proportions of the battle of Saturday continue to increase, and the supposed advantages obtained continue to diminish. We fought with magnificent courage on the right, against heavy numbers and a position which gave the enemy an advantage of five to one. The valor and coolness of our men during the charges upon the crest of the enemy were magnificent. That crest was the key to the left of the rebel position; once taken and the victory would have been won. The stone wall afforded an admirable barrier for their defence. Gen. Humphrey's division made the last attempt to carry it, and lost one thousand men. Gen. Hooker displayed great personal daring in reforming the broken lines. Gen. Couch's division lost three thousand men. Kimball's brigade and Meagher's brigade did nobly; Col. Cross, of the 5th New Hampshire, mustered *fifty four* muskets after the battle, Company B reporting four privates. Gen. Sturgis's division never faltered, but stood nobly at its post. Griffin's division again attested their devotion in that, their seventh battle, by a loss of one thousand men.

The mortal wounding of Gen. Bayard occurred at about 2 P. M., at Gen. Franklin's headquarters, in the rear of the line of battle of Gen Smith's corps, and within a few feet stood both Gen. Franklin and Gen. Smith, and a dozen other officers. Gen. Bayard was sitting at the foot of a large tree, when the enemy suddenly opened a brisk artillery fire upon one of our batteries, and their shells fell in that vicinity very rapidly, tearing up the ground, cutting the trees, and killing horses. In a moment a shell struck at the very point where Gen. Bayard was sitting, nearly severing his leg at the thigh. He was at once removed to the Bernard House hospital, his wound examined, and pronounced mortal. He lived perfectly conscious until about 8 P. M., when he died. He dictated three letters during the afternoon, one to Col. Colburn, of Gen. McCleilan's staff, and one to his affianced bride, to whom he was to be married on the 18th of this month. He received a number of friends during the afternoon and evening, and his mind was as cool and as placid as in the moments of brilliant health.—General Bayard was twenty-eight years of age.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ARMY FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FALMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 16—1-45 p. m.

During last night the Aamy of the Potomac evacuated their position on the opposite side of the river. The movement was a perilous one, but it was conducted in safety.

The artillery was the first to cross the river.

The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight.

The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any harm.

As soon as the last man had got safely across the river the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two shores.

Our wounded are all safe and on this side of the river.

There was a heavy wind all last night, accompanied with considerable rain, which assisted us in our movement, as it prevented the rebels from learning our intentions.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S DESPATCH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1862.

The following despatch from Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck was received at 9 o'clock this evening:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, Dec. 16—6 P. M.

Major General HALLECK *Commander in Chief:*

The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn to this side of the Rappahannock river, because I felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and *it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire.* A repulse would have been disastrous to us under existing circumstances.

The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy, and *without loss, either of property or men.*

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Major General Commanding.

Our Losses at Fredericksburg.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 16.

The estimates of our losses in the late battles vary widely. The following, based upon official reports, as far as made out, and upon the estimates of those who have the best facilities for judging, is as near correct as can be obtained up to this time:

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION (SUMNER'S).

SECOND CORPS (COUCH'S).

Howard's Division	980
Hancock's Division	3,300
French's Division	1,900
	6,180

NINTH CORPS (WILCOX'S).

Sturgis's Division	925
Getty's Division	400
	1,325
Total	7,505

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION (HOOKER).

FIFTH CORPS (BUTTERFELD).

Humphrey's Division	1,500
Griffin's Division	1,300
Sykes's (Sunday)	150
	2,950

LEFT GRAND DIVISION (FRANKLIN'S).

FIRST CORPS (REYNOLD'S).

Gibbon's Division	900
Meade's Division	1,800
Doubleday's Division	150
	2,850
Sixth Corps (Smith's)	200
Total Right Grand Division	7,505
Total Centre Grand Division	2,950
Total Left Grand Division	3,050
Total	13,505

It is believed that these figures will fall under rather than exceed the official reports.

The severity of the battle may be inferred from the fact that while Butterfield was engaged but half an hour he lost nearly three thousand men.

The population of Chicago numbered in October last 133,768 souls.

The Actual Loss

We have not yet received authentic accounts of the actual loss in killed and wounded at Fredericksburg. The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, in his letter to headquarters, dated 16th, puts it at 16,000, but says an army officer told him that was too low by 2,000—Perhaps the whole truth will never be told. Our opinion is that 30,000 is nearer the truth than 16,000 or 20,000. Our loss in prisoners was not much, if any, over 1,000. The correspondent of the *Tribune* puts the rebel loss at about 2,000, killed and wounded. Very light, compared with ours. Col. Walton, of Longstreet's artillery, extols the bravery of our men, but says that 500,000, could not take the position.—*Patriot & Union.*

Rev. Dr. Plumer.

The Arch Street Presbyterian Church has invited the Rev. Dr. Plumer, recently a Professor in the Alleghany Seminary, to preach for them this winter. For many years this church was favored with the privilege of hearing Rev. Charles Wadsworth, a man of rare genius and great power, but who resigned his charge, last spring, at the call of "Calvary Church," in San Francisco. It is fitting that such a man should be succeeded by a clergyman of the type of Dr. Plumer, whose name has been identified, for a long period, with the interests of the religious denomination to which he is attached, and who has been deservedly esteemed, not only as one of its ablest preachers, but as one of its brightest ornaments. Dr. Plumer's preaching draws a crowded house, every seat, and even aisles, being filled with persons anxious to hear his earnest and eloquent discourses, delivered in his impressive style. His venerable appearance in the pulpit is, in itself, impressive, he being a man of commanding stature, open and pleasing countenance, with a white head and a long, flowing white beard, descending almost to his waist, giving him a patriarchal appearance particularly benefiting his pastoral profession. —*Evening Journal.*

Rebel Dash into Occaquan---Capture of Federal Soldiers and Sutlers.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 20.—Yesterday morning about daylight one hundred of Hampton's Legion (Rebel Cavalry) entered Occaquan and captured one lieutenant and twenty privates of the Tenth New York Cavalry, who were guarding the telegraph lines, and eleven sutlers and six sutlers' wagons were siezed by the rebels. All quiet to night.

Mr. Chase's Finance Bill Completed—A Loan of Nine Hundred Millions Recommended.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has completed his finance bill, recommending a nine hundred million loan at not over 7.30 per cent, and the repeal of the 5.20 conversion act. He adheres firmly to the opinion in his annual report, that the money can be raised by loan.

☞HON. WILLIAM H. POLK, brother of the former President James K. Polk, died at Nashville, last Tuesday morning. Mr. Polk was a strong Union man, a former member of Congress, an officer in the Mexican war, and one of the most eminent citizens of Tennessee. He was a genial and accomplished gentleman, and very much beloved.

THE LOCK HAVEN FIRE.—We learn from the *Clinton Democrat* that the total amount of insurances upon property destroyed by the late fire at Lock Haven, is $77,655. The Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company is a heavy loser—its proportion of this sum being $35,306, which must be made up by assessments upon its Policy-holders.

THE STATE CAMPS BROKEN UP.—There are no State Camps now in existence. Camp Curtin will be kept up by the United States military authorities as a general rendezvous for recruits and captured deserters. Captain ANDREWS, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, is still in command.

CANED BY THE LADIES OF DAYTON.—On the evening of the 21st ult., the Democratic ladies of Dayton presented to Mr. Vallandigham a beautiful gold-headed cane, bearing a suitable inscription, as a testimonial of the appreciation of his public services.—*Canton Democrat.*

Attention, Company!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves; do not trust to the Army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 212

—MARRIED—

GEPHART—LUTZ.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. John G. Gephart, of Bedford Tp., to Miss Tillie Lutz, of Snake Spring Tp.

SMITH—DARR.—In Schellsburg, on the 21st inst., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Nathan Smith, to Miss Catharine Darr, all of Napier tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

—DIED—

HARTZELL—On the 21st inst., John W. Hartzell, aged 26 years and 8 days.

DEFFIBAUGH.—On the 13th inst., Serg't. Samuel S. Deffibaugh, at the U. S. Hospital, Harper's Ferry, Va., of Chronic Diarrhœa, aged 22 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The deceased was formerly a citizen of Centreville, in this county. He was a young man loved and esteemed by all who knew him. At the beginning of the present troubles, he enlisted in the three months service, and at the end of that time, re-enlisted in Company C, 28th Pa., vols. He was with the regiment in all of its engagements, at Cedar Mountain, Antietam and other engagements. He was afterwards transferred from the 28th, to Company B, 147th Reg't Pa. Vols. D. R. A.

LOST

Whilst the owner was travelling from Six Mile Run, via Hopewell, and the Valley Road to Cheneysville and thence to Bedford, a Pocket Book, containing no money, but papers of different kinds, particularly Army papers, which will be of no use to any one else. Any person finding the same and returning it to the owner, or leaving it at John Hafer's, Bedford, Stoner's Hotel, Bloody Run, Capt. Beckwith's, Hopewell, Hugh Wilson's, Cheneysville, or to myself at Six Mile Run, will be liberally rewarded.

JACOB C. MILLS.

Dec. 26th, 1862.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different districts of the county, elected for the year 1863, are hereby notified to appear at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, January 3d, 1863, to receive their instructions, &c.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

Dec. 26, 1862.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Bedford township, about the 12th inst., a small red heifer, two years old past, no ear mark, supposed to be out of a drove. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH SELLERS,

Dec. 26, 1862.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863,

the following real estate, late the property of Geo. Mock, dec'd., viz:

A Tract of Land,

situate in said township, on both sides of Bobb's creek, adjoining lands of Henry Yont, Jacob Ewig, Berkhimer's heirs and others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, double log barn, smoke house, spring house, and other out buildings also, a tenant house and stable. A large portion of the land is cleared and under fence, about ten acres of which are meadow, and as much more can be converted into meadow as may be desirable. This farm is good quality creek bottom and slate land, and is susceptible of fine cultivation.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand, to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest; or, if the subscriber should prefer it, one-third of the balance, after payment of debts, will be left in the land for the use of the widow, the whole to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage.

ABRAHAM H. HULL,
December 26, 1862. Administrator.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Manspeaker, late of East Providence township, dec'd., to wit: Esther, the widow, and Eliza Jane, wife of petitioner, Jacob Manspeaker, John Manspeaker, Daniel Manspeaker, David Manspeaker, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Ford, and Mary, wife of William Ford, all but David (who is in the army) residing in Bedford county, Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L. S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 26, 1862.—4t.

TAKE NOTICE.

15 Cents per cubic foot will be paid for YELLOW LOCUST TIMBER, in the stick, from 8 feet in length, and 8 inches in diameter at the smallest end, up to as long and as large as can be obtained, free from windshakes, worm-holes and decay, sawed off square at both ends, and the bark removed, and not to contain more than one crook in any one stick.

Also YELLOW LOCUST PINS will be received and paid for according to the length and size as set forth in the following table, to be free from knots, splits, worm-holes, and decay, and to be of a good marketable quality, as follows:

Pins 14 inches long	1⅜ in. square	$5.00 per 1000	
" 16 "	1⅜ "	5.75	"
" 18 "	1⅜ "	6 50	"
" 20 "	1⅜ "	7.25	"
" 22 "	1⅜ "	8.25	"
" 24 "	1⅜ "	9.25	"
" 26 "	1⅜ "	10.25	"
" 28 "	1⅜ "	11.25	"
" 30 "	1½ "	12.75	"
" 32 "	1½ "	13.75	"
" 34 "	1½ "	14.75	"
" 36 "	1½ "	15 75	"

All Timber and Pins delivered according to the above specifications, to the Rail Road Station at Hopewell, will be received, and paid for by the undersigned as fast as delivered, in cash, for the space of 3 months from date.

JOSIAH HARRIS,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Agents.

Bloody Run, Dec. 26, 1862.—4ts.

PISTOL LOST.

Lost, by the undersigned between Bedford and the top of the Alleghany Mountain, a Seven Shooter Pistol, of the New York Fire Arms Company's manufacture. The finder will be liberally rewarded when the pistol is returned.

THOMAS KNOX,
Dec. 26th, 3ts. * Hardin, Ohio.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata township, about the 12th of October last, a black two year old heifer, with a cut in the left ear and a tar-mark on the right hip. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN MOWRY.

Dec. 26th, 3ts. *

Last Notice.

The Books and Notes of the late firm of Baughman & Brother, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle before the first of February, as I intend leaving the notes and accounts with an officer for collection after that date.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
Surviving partner of the firm of Baughman & Bro.
Dec. 26th, 1862.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Union township, on Saturday the 24th day of January next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Corle, dec'd, to wit:—A TRACT OF LAND, containing ninety three acres, sixty six perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, on the east, Isaac Imler, on the west, and Castleton Ake on the north and south.

The improvements are a story and a half log house, a log stable and apple orchard, with about fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is a fine spring of water not far from the house, and in other respects the property is a desirable one.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLE, Adm'r.

December 19, 1862.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1863.

Great Literary and Pictorial Year.

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last *thirty-three* years of larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authores in this country—MARION HARLAND, Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," who will furnish a story for every Number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Favorite writers will all continue to furnish throughout the year.

The Lady's Magazine in the World, and the

...rature is of that kind that can be read ...family circle, and the clergy in im... numbers are subscribers for the Book.

The music is all original, and would cost 25c ts. (the price of the Book) at the music stores; but ...st of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in Godey.

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department. ...ing, as we do, many more and infinitely ...ngravingsthan are published in any other ...

Godey's immense double sheet fashion plate's contain ing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of the plates cost 10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them.—Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion ...gazine.

Our Receipts—are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilties for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

Ladies Work Table—This department comprises engravings and doscriptions of every article that a lady wears.

Model Cottages:—No other magzine has this department.

Terms--Cash in Advance.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year $7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club $20.

And the ONLY magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4.50.

Godey, Harper and Arthur, will all three be sent one year for $6.00

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address, L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bedford Rail Road.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford, on Monday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

December 19, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Levi Hardinger, guardian of Daniel and George Houk, heirs at law of Daniel Houk, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Daniel Houk, lately died intestate, leaving, as his heirs at law:

One daughter, named Mary, intermarried with Amos Gross, residing in Allegany county, Maryland, and the children of his son, George Houk, deceased, viz: Drusilla, intermarried with Daniel Wolford, Oliver P. H. Houk, Daniel Houk and Geo. C. Houk, the three last being minors; said children all residing in Cumberland Valley township, aforesaid, the children of Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with John B. Hardinger, viz: George Hardinger, now residing in Monroe county, in the state of Michigan, Sarah, intermarried with George Hite, residing in Cumberland, Md., Daniel H. Hardinger, lately residing in Logan county, in the state of Illinois, now in the army of the United States, Hiram Hardinger, residing in Cumberland Valley township, aforesaid; the children of Elizabeth, now deceased, who was intermarried with John Hardinger, viz: Daniel H. Hardinger, lately residing in the state of Ohio, now in the army of the United States, and George W. Hardinger, residing in said township of Cumberland Valley; and the children of Drusilla, now deceased, who was intermarried with Zadoc Brashears, viz: Daniel Forest Brashears, lately residing in Allegany county, Maryland, now in the army of the United States, Joseph Brashears, lately residing in said county of Allegany, Maryland, but now in the army of the United States, Ann Maria Brashears and William Brashears, who are minors, residing in said Allegany county, Maryland, and that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of, in and to the following real estate, viz: A house and lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, in said county of Bedford; also, a tract of land in the township of Cumberland Valley, in said county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Andrew Rice, dec'd., George Elliott and others, containing about three hundred and forty acres, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 12, 1862.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KAUFFMAN,
December 5, 1862.—6t* Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES MATTINGLY,
...ber 5, 1862.—6t. Executor.

Save Costs!!

The accounts and notes due the late firm of Oster & Carn, have been left with me for collection. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment, otherwise costs will be added without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, December 19, 1862.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.

December ... 1862.—6m.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, about the first of December, inst., a black and white spotted muley heifer, having the left ear off and the right ear slit, with a piece cut out underneath, supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. CORLE.

December 19, 1862.*

ESTRAY.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Union township, a dark red bull, supposed to have been two years old last spring, having no marks, except the right horn broken at the point. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY BURK.

December 19, 1862.—3ts*

STRAY LAMBS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford tp., about the middle of last September, two lambs, one having the right ear off and a notch underneath both ears, and the other having a "swallow-tail" cut out of the left ear. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and ...e them away, or they will be disposed of accor...

JOHN S. IMLER.

...and Mary Alice ... county, Pa., except Mary Eve, w... Allegany county, Md., to be and appear ... Orphans' Court to be held in Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday of February, (9th day) A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of this our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 27th day of November, A. D., 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D., 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Attorney Spang, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John S. Statler, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: Mary F. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Cummings, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in California, Dr. S. G. Statler, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa. F. B. Statler, residing in the state of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., Augustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma, intermarried with Dr. J. P. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, and James B. Statler, minor, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased, to wit: Alice, (widow) still living, and issue, to wit: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of his oldest son, Daniel McDonald, deceased, to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, State of Iowa, and Daniel McDonald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A, D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Burns, late of Napier township, deceased, to wit: James Burns, John, Oliver and Joseph, all residing in said county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford, Wilt county, Indiana, Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois, Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, in Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, being the undivided half part of the tract of land in the writ of partition mentioned and described at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, and in case the same is not taken at the valuation, then show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of said Company, 258 South Third Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863, at eleven o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

December 19, 1862.—tm.

An Ordinance

In Regard to Hay and Coal.

WHEREAS, The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford, have erected Hay and Coal Scales within the limits of said Borough,

Therefore, It is hereby enected, by authority granted to said Burgess and Council, that all hay and coal sold in said Borough, shall be weighed on said Scales; and that the party selling shall pay to the Weigh-Master the sum of twenty-five cents for each and every draught or load weighed thereon; and further, that any person or persons who shall fail, or refuse, to have weighed, any hay or coal sold in said Borough, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars—one-half of said fine shall be for the benefit of the Borough of Bedford, and the other half to go to the informer.

Also, that any person desiring to have stock, or property of any description, weighed on said scales shall pay to the weigh-master the sum of twenty-five cents for each and every draught.

Also, that the weigh-master be required to keep a register in his office, in which he shall inscribe the names of all persons having matter of any and every description weighed, with the amount of each draught and date of weighing.

The weigh-master shall be sworn to fulfil the duties of his office with fidelity to all parties concerned.

All former ordinances conflicting with any thing contained in this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Approved, December 12, 1862.

JOHN H. RUSH, Chief Burgess.

December 19, 1862.

Public Sale.

There will be sold at public sale, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, 27th December, inst., all the following Real Estate:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing 70 acres, more or less, with one good tenant house, one log stable and other out ...ildings thereon erected. Also, a good apple ...hoice fruit thereon, and a spring ...ted in Colerain ...isputable. ...rt.

Notice ... mentary have been gra... Bedford County to the subs... Will and Testament of Jacob ... of Bloody Run, Bedford County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them in due form for settlement.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Dec. 19, 1862. &c. Executors.

ESTRAYS.

Came tresspassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in St Clair tp., on or about the first of November last, one yellow dun calf and one white calf, with red head, both of them one year old last spring, with piece off right ear and slit in the left. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

MATILDA MARSHALL.

Dec. 12th—3ts.,

TAKE NOTICE.

The books of William Spidel, from the 16th of August, 1861, to the 24th September, 1862, are assigned to J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and are in my hands for collection. Persons who have accounts on said books, will call at my office without delay and make settlement, thereby saving costs. H. NICODEMUS.

Dec. 12, 1862.

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks; Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghums, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a laerg stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.

November 14, 1862.

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.

November 14, 1862.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED ... AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

...t. of Connecticut,

...ment

Is the author of "Dr. ...ment"

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact,

---

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Ceneral Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Samuel S. Fluke, one of the heirs at law of Michael Fluke, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, dec'd., died without issue, and leaving brothers and sisters and the representatives of brothers and sisters to the number of ten full heirs as follows: First, Jacob, a brother, residing in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, second, Henry, a brother, dead, leaving issue

1, John, residing in Blair county, Pa.
2, William S. " Bedford " "
3, Henry, " " "
4, Emanuel " Harrison, Mo.
5, Levi, " Bedford, Pa.
6, Samuel, " " "
7, Susannah Bowser, Jefferson co., "
8, Mary, wife of D. S. Longenecker, dead, leaving issue 3 children, Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry.

Third, Abraham, dead, leaving issue, Henry Fluke, Hopewell township, Bedford county.

Fourth, Frederick, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.

Fifth, Levi, residing in Bedford county, Pa.

Sixth, William " " " "

Seventh, Catharine Gorsuch " " "

Eighth, Susan Snyder, dead, leaving issue 4 children, William, Mrs. Catharine Lingenfelter, wife of Daniel Lingenfelter, residing in Bedford county, Mrs. Smeltzer, wife of Ephraim Smeltzer, residing in Benton county, Iowa, and Eliza Snyder, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; Ninth, Tobias, dead, leaving issue six children, as follows:

1, Mary Bare, wife of John Bare, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
2, Henry Fluke, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
3, John B. Fluke " " "
4, Catharine, wife of Samuel Tetwiler "
5, Samuel Fluke, " " "
6, Susan, wife of Conrad Imler " "
Tenth, Mary Fluke, " "

And the children of a deceased sister, who was intermarried with V. Bowser, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.

That said decedent died intestate and seized as of fee, of, in and to the following described real estate:

A tract of land situate in said township, adjoining lands of William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke, James Price and others, and containing in all (there being two pieces) about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on the 8th day of January, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 12, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

FURS,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

Elegant Set of Furs,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, December 5, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Henry Claar, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Eve Claar, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Eve Claar lately died intestate, leaving issue eight children, to wit:

1. Susan Stickler, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
2. Rachel, intermarried with Zachariah Koontz, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
3. Betsy Claar, " "
4. Margaret, wife of Lewis Ling, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
4. Sarah Russell, wife of Nicholas Russell, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
6. Rosanna, wife of George Riddle, residing in Ohio.
7. Hetty, wife of Thomas Amick, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
8. Henry Claar, your petitioner; and that the said intestate died seized in her demesne, as of fee, of, in and to a tract of land in Bedford township, containing about fifty acres, with a log house and frame barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John S. Ritchey, Wm. S. Fluke, and Robert Fyan, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid:

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1862, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, 1862.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of South Woodberry in said county,

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th 1862.

the following Real Estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township, of South Woodberry dec'd., to wit: A tract of about 64 acres in said township of South Woodberry, being part of the Mansion place of said Daniel Miller, dec'd., of which 55 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences. Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of Reed's heirs, Isaac Eversole and others which of one and one half acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one fourth in eight months thereafter, one fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of confirmation of the sale.

SAMUEL TEETER,
Adm'r, of Daniel Miller, dec'd.,
Nov. 21, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, P...

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed! afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, bas king soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and gra s scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and pocket monates, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, crinoline and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, combs, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JUNIATA MILL.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16. 1862.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold on the premises, by public outcry, the following Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, late the property of Barry Steckman deceased, on

FRIDAY, 26th DECEMBER, INST,

at one o'clock of said day, to wit: One Tract of Land, containing 214 acres and 36 perches, nett, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a Log House, Log Stable and Threshing floor, Spring House, and other out-buildings thereon erected; 70 or 80 acres cleared, and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

NEW FIRM.
BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 10, 1862.

Come this Way

FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Nov. 21, 1862.

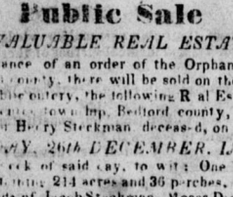
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated or settlement.

WILLIAM M. PEARSON.

Nov. 21 1862.—3ts.

Hartley's Hardware
FIRM IMPLEMENT AND

STOVE  STOVE

STORE,

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons,

Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.

October 24, 1862.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY
BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his profession[al] to the citizens of Bedford and vici[nity]

☞Office and residence [in] building formerly oc[cupied] Bedford, A[ug.]

[BEDFO]RD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

Union Hotel.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. (May 9, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.,

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. [Nor] ed in any other [man]ner. Should the [Pills] break out in any [part] remove the [cause] Patient [must] a little [of]

[any] section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save handsome sums in the purchase if they address PIANO care Jay Cox & Co., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th 62 1y.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
HUMAN MISERY.

Just published in a sealed envelope, Price 6 cents;

A Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back, Indisposition, and incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity, the Consequence of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office Box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Perscriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

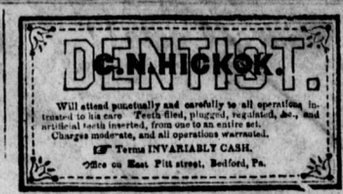
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

Oct. 31—3m.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE Polish for sale here by



DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR WM. B HURD'S
Dental Remedies
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH.

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are d[ecep]tage of our advertise[ments] customers inferi[or] insist upon [having] ge[nuine]

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

EMPIRE OF FASHION.
PEACE TO BE DECLARED
On the Ninth of June
CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine Laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

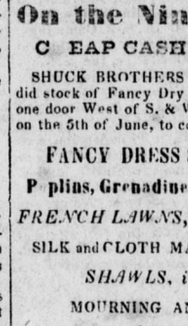
The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK

May 23, 1862.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD PA

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 20th, 1862.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.